AN ATTACK ON BISMARCK

That Is the Light in Which Germans Look Upon Dr. Mackenzie's Book.

Official Circles in Berlin Exhibit a Savage Indignation Over the Publication-Gefficken's Case Drags Slowly in Court.

MACKENZIE'S BOOK. A Summary of Its Contents Arouses Savage

Indignation in Berlin. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] Berlin, Oct. 13 .- Only a summary of Dr. Mackenzie's book is yet accessible to the public here, but enough is known of its contents to arouse savage indignation in official circles. Putting aside the medical dispute, the charges which Dr. Mackenzie levels at Prince Bismarck of inciting the German doctors to entrap him into a doubtful declaration as to the nature of the Emperor's disease, are felt to be a poisonous slander on the reputation of the Chancellor. The simultaneous appearance of the letter of Empress Frederick to Dr. Mackenzie, vindicating his treatment, is held to prove concerted action to blacken Prince Bismarck's character. Dr. Mackenzie's attack on Drs. Gerhardt and Bergmann can be answered in the courts of law, here or in England, and can be met also by the

opinions of eminent specialists, not German,

but Prince Bismarck is powerless to deal with

Dr. Mackenzie. He will, however, use every

resource of his craft to render Empress Freder-

ick powerless to do him further harm. The report circulated yesterday regarding the theft of a cipher code from the Emperor's room indicates that the Chancellor's game of surveillance over the ex-Empress, which ceased by order of Emperor William after her surrender of Frederick's papers, will be renewed. A watch will be kept over her partisans and her movements, including her proposed visit to Windsor. The Progressist press are using the Gefficken and Mackenzie revelations as a basis for hostile criticisms. They will be suppressed. Meanwhile, Prince Bismarck is having a bad time. He is suffering from a renewal of his attack of gout in a serious form, partly arising from worry. The reports as to his health are causing the greatest anxiety to his family, and it is said that his condition will probably oblige him to retire from public affairs within a few months. Whatever his condition may be, however, he

Popular feeling certainly sides with Drs. Bergmann and Gerbardt against Dr. Macken gie's aspersions, yet the Progressist papers select the most offensive passages for prominent comment. Emperor Frederick's autograph statement, "Bergmann hat mich Schlicht Bebaudelt," is made the theme of a political diatribe quite out of sympathy with the German

does not cease working.

The congress of naturalists in session at Cologne have already adopted a vote of censure of Dr. Mackenzie, and the members of the various Berlin institutes—clinical, pathological and physiological—and everybody associated with the medical profession condemn the English physician. His accusations, even if true, are considered an outrage on professional decorum. During the week there has been a flood of com-munications between Friedrichsrube, Rome and Vienna. Prince Bismarck also directs the Gefficken inquiry, and has been in correspondence with Herr Von Benningsen, Herr Miguel and others on the Landtag elections, and has beld a conference with Herr Von Bætticher, vicepresident of the Prussian Council of Ministers, his indomitable spirit surmounting physical pain. The Progressist forecasts of his reby the official press. The Progressists overlook the fact, well known in official circles, that Emperor William's experiences in Vienna and Rome have rivited him closer than ever to Bismarck, whose policy has made him feel helplessly dependent upon the guidance of the Chancellor. The joy of the Progressists, over Prince Bismarck's embarrassments is going beyoud judicious bound:, and may lead to a revulsion of feeling among a numerous section of the people now inclining to blame his whole line of domestic policy since the appearance of Freder-

THE GEFFICKEN TRIAL.

Lt Moves Slowly Along, and Rouses Political Animosities at Every Step. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Oct. 13. - The Gefficken trial moves tlowly. The prosecution have been baffled in their search for the original dairy, though they have secured the copy from which the Gefficken atracts were made. It is in the handwriting of a person named Krug, www dead, who was an "fficial of the court, and was for eighteen years n the service of the then Crown Prince. Krug accompanied the Crown Prince everywhere, and often acted as his amanuensis. His widow has three manuscript volumes of memoirs of the Crown Prince written by Krug, embodying the passages from the dairy published in the Deutsche Rundschau. The inquiry hinges upon the question, does Gefficken speak the truth when he says he got the diary from Frederick with his permission to publish it, or did he procure a copy through Krug or some other person belonging to Empress Frederick's partyl Judge Hirschfeld, of the Berlin court, who has been instructed from Leipsic to conduct the inquiry, is trying to discover whether Gefficken acted on his own initiative in publishing the stary, or if he was prompted to publish it. Though secrecy is maintained, everything known goes to encourage Gefficken's friends in the hope that the prosecution will be unable to prove treasonable int on the part of the accused or complicity in the plans of political perfor Gefficken, advocate Wofforon has been re

lained to defend him. The revelations of the diary in relation to the repugnance of King Ludwig, of Bavaria, to the incorporation of his kingdom into the German empire are confirmed by semi-official declara lions in the Bayerische Vaterland, to the effect that when the project of restoring the empir was mooted, King Ludwig first asked the Em peror of Austria and next the Czar to support nim in resisting such a step. Both refused t interfere, and King Ludwig only assented to the proposal after getting the opinion of his Wa Minister that the Bavarian army could not b relied upon to resist the incorporation.

The Gefficken affair has added to the discord among the cartel parties. The Free Conserva give organs are assailing the Conservatives a peing in sympathy with Gefficken. An articl in the Free Conservative Post declaring that th revelation in the Rundschau was the legitimate issue of the Extreme Right, while it was only the adopted child of the Progressists, couple the name of Baron Hammerstein, editor of the Krenz Zeitung, with those of Herren Wind thorat, Richter and Liebnecht. Baron Hammer atein was enraged at the association of his name with the others, and offered to fight a duel wit the writer of the article. The Post declined t accept the challenge.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Germany Prepares the Way for Armed Co ercion of the Sultan of Zanzibar. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, Oct. 13 .- The East African Compan issued to-night a report on the events occurrin within the company's concessions. The repor rays that, though the Sultan of Zanzibar guar anteed the company peaceful recognition of their rights to the territory, the Sultan's offi cials at Bogamoyo and elsewhere incited th rising. German Consul Vohsen's boat was fired upon at Pangam by a large number of forme soldiers of the Sultan. The company deny the assertion in the Englis papers that the rising was due t she arbitrary conduct of the German officials

The obvious aim of the report is to give the gov arnment an excuse for armed coercion of th Sultan. The government will not interfere however, until full official reports have been re ceived from other sources than the company Frince Bismarck is averse to subsidizing the company, and will not support it beyond recovering the stations on the coast necessary for the development of legitimate German trade. No expedition aiming at the recovery of the lost erritories of the company is contemplated.

Peace Not Assured. BERLIN, Oct. 13.-The Fremdenblats has shaken public confidence in the permanence of peace by publishing advices from Warsaw, announcing the formation of a fortified camp of the first order near the German frontier, opposite Thorn, and the extension of the works of the citadel of Neugeorgiewik, requiring no less than 200 new cannon. Other reports to the effect that a supplementary military convention has been signed by Emperors William and Francis Joseph, and | wine-press alone just yet.

King Humbert, and that it has been decided to ncrease the effective forces of Austria and Italy, put another gloss on the meaning of Emperor William's journey.

The Pope's Temporal Power. ROME, Oct. 13.-In the interview between the Pope and Emperor William, yesterday, his Holiness emphasized the necessity of the

restoration of temporal power, and said all sovereigns should unite to assure it. Emperor William replied that it would be more to the purpose to unite with those who represent principles of order and social conservation and thereby to better secure the peace of the world. King Humbert has decorated Emperor William with the Grand Cordon Military of

Foreign Notes. The city of Hamburg will enter the German Customs Union on Monday.

Miss Anna Taylor, granddaughter of the American General Taylor, was married yester-day at Heilbronn, to Herr Helbling, a barrister. The Pope has formally refused Austria's request that he censure Bishop Strossmayer for his Pan-Slavist utterances. Officials in Vienna believe that if Emperor William had assented to visit the Vatican before he went to the Quirinal, Bishop Strossmayer would have been re-

MORE TROUBLE FOR CHICAGO.

Yerkes's Proposition Proves Unsatisfactory, and the Strike Is Likely to Be Renewed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Oct. 13.-It is feared the peace that was patched up last night between the streetcar company and its employes will prove to be only temporary. According to agreement, the West-side men returned to work this morning, and the cars ran as usual all day. On the North Side the imported men, under police protection, ran a few cars over all the lines, and, although there were rumors of riots and disturbances at different times during the day, they all proved to be unfounded, and the new men were unmolested. At 11 o'clock the committee of strikers called on Mr. Yerkes and remained in conference with him for over an hour. This conference resulted in nothing, owing to Mr. Yerkes's refusal to regard the West-side men as a factor in the question.

At 3 o'clock a second committee, composed exclusively of North-side men, called upon President Yerkes, but after a session lasting over three hours the conference came to an end without any agreement being reached. Mr. Yerkes made the first proposition. He would pay 201 21 cents for the large cars, and 23 cents for the regular grip cars, and the men could arrange the schedule to suit themselves. All the imported men must be retained, and a number of strikers who had made themselves obnoxious must be discharged. The men rejected this proposition. They wanted 21, 22 and 25 cents, in the order named, and while they made no objection to the new men being retained, they refused to consent to the discharge of any strikers. Both sides remained firm, and there seemed no way out of the dead-lock. Mr. Yerkes adjourned the conference with the announcement that he would give the men a final answer at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, after he should

have consulted the stockholders of the road. In anticipation of the probable failure of negotiations. An order was issued this afternoon for an all-night meeting of both the North and the West-side men at their ball to-night, at which the report of the conference committee will be heard and action taken as to the future course of the men. At the striker's headquarters it was said, to-night, that Mr. Yerkes would be given no more time, and that the West-side men would again quit work in the morning. Jules Kaseberg, Thomas H. Nicholson and Peter D. Thompson, the alleged dynamiters arrested in connection with a supposed attempt to

blow up a Sedgwick-street car on Thursday afternoon, were before Justice Kersten to-day, charged with having in their possession dynamite intended for unlawful usage. The hearing was continued until Oct. 23, and the prisoners were released on \$10,000 bail each. They treated the matter very lightly, and said the charge was a ridiculous one. Attorney Furthman, counsel for the railroad company, on the other hand, said it was no laughing matter, and he proposed to show that there was an organized conspiracy to blow up the company's property. MIDNIGHT. -The general meeting of the Westside car employes began about 11:30, although all the men had not arrived at that time. President Coyne said that the temper of the men seemed to be not to strike Sunday morning, but to run as usual pending Mr. Yerkes's final answer to the North-side strikers. Should this answer be unfavorable, and no agreement reached, it is possible that the West-side lines will be tied up again Monday morning. The men, however, may yet decide to strike on Sunday. Mayor Roche is in his office, waiting to learn the result of the meeting, expecting a

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

committee to call on him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. For Ohio-Light rains, followed on Sunday evening by fair, cooler weather; warmer on Monday; westerly winds.

For Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin-Fair; cooler; northerly winds. Local Weather Report. .

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Pr
	29.78 29.86 29.95	50	85 76 89	West.	Lt. rain. Lt. rain. Lt. rain.	
Maximiter, 43.	um thern	mparat	3		um there	nen

7 P. M 29.95 48 89 West	Lt. ra	in. 0.05
Maximum thermometer, 51; Minir	num th	ermcme
Following is a comparative statemention of temperature and precipitat 1888:	nt of th	e condi- Oct. 13,
	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	56	0.17
Mean	46	0.17
Departure from normal		*0.06
Total excess or deficiency since Oct. 1		0.01
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.	-810	-4.60

-	Normal	0.1
	Departure from normal 10	0.0
0		4.60
	General Observations.	
9	Indianapolis, Oct.	13.
	1 Per Management Pr.	

	Station.	ome-		Service .	cipi-	Weath'r	
		ter.	Exp.	Min.	Max	tat'n	
	New York city	29.74	52	48	62		Cloudy
	Buffalo, N. Y	29.80	46	40	48		Cloudy
		29.76	54	46	60		Fair.
E	Philadelphia, Pa	29.82	48	42	60		Rain.
Ġ	Pittsburg. Pa	29.82	52	46	62	01	Cloudy
	Washington, D.C.	29.96	62	52			Clear.
	Charleston, S. C	30.00	54				Clear.
	Atlanta, Ga	30.06	66	46			Clear.
	Jacksonville, Fla.	30.04		52			Clear.
	Pensacola, Fla	29.92	66				Clear.
ß	Montgomery, Ala		62	46	72		Clear.
Ŗ	Vicksburg, Miss.	30.06	62	50	74 80	000	Clear.
E	New Orleans, La.	Branch and Control	72	60			
H	Little Rock, Ark.	30.06	56				Clear.
	ralveston, Tex	30.04	76	72	80		Fair.
	San Antonio, Tex	30.00	76				Clear.
	Memphis, Tenn	30.01	56				Clear.
	Nashville, Tenn	30.04	50		56		Cloudy
	Louisville, Ky	29.98	50				Cloudy
	Indianapolis, Ind.	29.96	48		50		Rain.
d	Cincinnati, O	29.94	48	38	52		Rain.
	Cleveland, O	29.82	46	39	50	.44	Rain.
B	Toledo, 0	29.86	48	38	50	.06	Rain.
	Marquette, Mich.	29.02	38	40	50		Clear.
	S. Ste. Marie, Mich	Och Phia	46		58		Clondy
	Chicago, Ill	29.94	52		1	T	Clear.
	airo, Ill	30.02	54	The second second			Clear.
	Springfield, Ill	30,00	52				Fair.
ß	Milwaukee, Wis	29.94	50		58		Clear.
	Duluth, Minn	30,02	46				Clear.
B	St. Paul, Minn	29.98	52		The second second		Clear.
							Cloudy
	Morehead, Minn		40				Fair.
F	St. Vincent, Minn	29.96	56				Clear.
	Davenport, la						
	Dubuque, Ia	29.98	54		6.0		Clear.
	Des Moines, Ia	30.04	50		200	*****	Clear.
	St. Louis, Mo	30.02	52				Clear.
	Kansas City, Mo.	30.10	56				Clear.
	Ft. Sill, Ind. T	39.00	64				Clear.
	Dodge City, Kan.	29.96	64				Fair.
K	Omaha, Neb	30.08	56		58	****	Clear.
D	North Platte, Neb	29.92	56	32	66		Clear.
	Valentine Neb	2222			***		
	Yankton, D. T	30.04	46				Clear.
P	Ft. Sully, D. T	29.98	74				Clear. Cloudy
	Bismarck, D. T	30.08	50	20	54		Cloudy
	Ft. Buford, D. T	29.94	48	38	50	.18	Fair.
ľ	P. Arthur's L'd'g.	30.00	40	36	52		Clear.
Ä	Qu'Apelle, N. W.T	29.92	48	30	48		Fair.
ř	Ft. As nab ne. M. T	29.98	52	44	62		Cloudy
	Helena, M. T	30.10	46				Clear.
	Boise City, 1, T	30.24					Clear.
١	Chevenne, W. T.	29.94	54				Fair.
		Transfer and a		40			Fair.
	Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T.		70				Fair.
	Denver, Col		70		4	200	Clear.
	Pueblo, Col Santa Fe, N. M	29.96	64				Clear.
	Salt Lake Cire		200.00				Clear.
	Salt Lake City	00.00	26				
	Ft. Washakie, Wy	23.30	52	34	0.4		Clear.

T-Trace of precipitation. He Will Not Be Alone.

New York Sun. The Boston Herald points out an interesting and unprecedented event in the history of American jurisprudence:

"It is probably safe to affirm that never before now has a Chief-justice of the United States been inaugurated in the presence of his own eight bloom-Chief-justice Fuller will not have to tread the

BASE-BALL YESTERDAY.

Closing Games of the Season-Indianapolis Succeeds in Defeating New York, New York, Oct. 13 .- The regular League season closed here to-day with a game between

ı	the New York and Ind	18	napolis ciubs.	20	Dre:		
ı	INDIANAPOLIS.	NEW YOR	ORK.				
ı	R B PO A	E		PO			
ì	Hines, m 1 2 2 0	1	Connor, 2. 1 0	9	2	ă	
ı	Denny ,3. 1 3 1 3	1	O'Rou'ke. 11 1	10	0		
ı	Seery, 1 0 0 1 0	Ö	Sl't'rv. m., 2 0	1	0	8	
ı	Bassett, 2, 1 0 1 2	1	Foster, 1 0 1	3	1		
1	Gl'sc'k, s 2 2 0 4	ī	Hatfield, s. 0 0	1	7		
ı	McGe'c'y,r1 2 4 1	0	George, r 0 0	0	0		
ı	Shnk,1 0 114 2	o	Whitney. 30 0	2	3		
ı	Buckie, c 0 2 4 2			0	0		
ı			Brown, c 0 2	1	3		
ı	Totals 6 12-27 17	c	Totale A A	27	16		
۰	10tais 0 12-2/ 1/	0	LOTRIS * =	-			

Score by innings: Earned Run-Indianapolis, 1. Two-base Hits-Denny, 3; O'Rouke, 1.

Two-base Hits-Denny, 3; O'Rouke, 1.

Stolen Bases-Hines (2.), Denny (2.), Glasscock (2.), McGeachy, Hatfield, Brown.

Double Plays-Hatfield, Connor and O'Rouke (2);

Hatfield and Connor; McGeachy and Schoeneck.

First Base on Balls—Seery, Connor, O'Rourke. First Base on Errors—Indianapolis, 3; New York, 2. Struck Out-Foster. Left on Bases-Indianapolis, 5; New York, 2. Umpire-Kelly.

TWO GAMES AT BOSTON. Boston, Mass., Oct. 13.-The League season closed here to day with two games. Score of the first game:

Earned runs-Boston, 2. Two-base hits-Kelly, Hornung. Stolen bases-Brown (2), Morrill, Madden, Field. Double plays-Wise and Morrill; Wise, Quinn and Morrill. First base on balls-Kelly, Brown, Morrill. First base on errors-Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Struck out-Johnston, Quinn, Brown (2), Field (2.) Wild pitch-Madden, 1. Time-1:23. Umpire-Valenting The second game resulted:

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Kelly, Morrill, Smith. Stolen bases—Nash, Quinn, Morrill, Nichols. First base on balls—Nash, Carroll, Maul, Nichols. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Struck out—Nash, Wise (2), Brown, Radbourne, Kushne. Wild pitches—Radbourne, 1; Morris 1. Time 1:32. Umpire—Valentine.

DETROIT, 7; WASHINGTON, 4. Washington, Oct. 13 .-- The Detroit team closed the championship season here to-day by defeating the Washingtons. The Senators are now tail-enders for the second time. Score: Washington......0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 Earned runs—Washington, 3; Detroit, 2. Two-base hits—Wilmot, Nicholson. Three-base hits— Brouthers, Sweeney, Fuller. Home run—Nicholson. Stolen bases—Hoy (2), Hanlon. Double play—Swee-Brouthers, White. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Detroit, 5. Struck out—Myers, Daily, O'Brien, Mack (2), Fuller, O'Day (2), Beatin. Passed ball—Sutcliffe, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Lynch.

American Association.

CLEVELAND, 8; BALTIMORE, O. BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.-The home team could make but two hits off Proesser to-day, while Whitaker was batted freely, and the visitors won with comparative case. Score: Baltimore...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4. Two-base hit—Proesser. Stolen bases Griffin, Goldsby (2), Stricker, Mc-Kean (3), Faatz, McClellan, McGuire (2). Double plays-Greenwood and O'Brien; Vanzant, Stricker and Faatz. First base on balls—Off Whitaker, 4; off Proesser, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 2. Struck out—By Whitaker, 3; by Proesser, 4. BROOKLYN, 8; ATHLETICS, L.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13. - The Brooklyn team again defeated their Athletic rivals at Washington Park to-day. Score:

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6; Athletics, none. Two-base hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Welch, Seward, Burns, Foutz. First base on balls—Stovey, Fennelly (2), Pinckney, Clark. First base on errors—Brook-lyn, 2. Struck out—Welch, Lyons, Robinson (2). Balt Club for Sale.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.-President Stern, of the Cincinnati Base-ball Club, through Manager Schmelz, of that club, stated to-night that he had made arrangements to lay out \$15,000 for new players for next year, and that he has fourteen players already under contract to sign on the 20th of this month. Furthermore, that when he went to renew his lease of the ball grounds the owner raised the rent on him from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year. This he refused to pay, and consequently he now offers for sale the Cineinnati club and the Association franchise to any buyer for \$16,000 cash, without reserve.

CLEVELAND AND WORKING-WOMEN. The Record of the President Toward the Women Wage-Workers of America. The Working Woman.

What has Grover Cleveland ever done for the wage women of this country? Soon after his election to the Presidency, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's National Industrial League, called upon him, at his residence in Albany, when he pledged his honor as Governor of New York, as Presidentelect, and as a man, to look after, protect and defend the industrial women of the country. Has he done it! It is a waste of time to ask the

He not only violated that promise, but by practicing a cruel and unjust system has prevented wage women from reaping the benefit of laws passed by Congress for their benefit. Look at the bill to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics. That act was accomplished by the zeal of woman, and when established, was ignored in its formation—its agents and all its officers being filled by men-mostly dudes and an alleged horse-thief-saving and excepting one or more females, who had no acquaintance with Semators or members in the States they claimed to hail from.

To show his hatred for the soldier-who fought for the flag in person while Cleveland sent a substitute—he visits his anger upon the widows and orphans of such, and indulges in mockery and billingsgate when vetoing the petty pension which Congress in a spirit of magnanimity gives them. To show his total indifference to the soldier, and the traditions which the war left behind-of his valor and patriotism-he goes fishing on Decoration day when hundreds of thousands of his countrymen are bedecking the graves of our fallen braves in the national cemeteries. The wage women as well as wage men of this country owe nothing to Grover Cleveland and

his administration save merited contempt. In this connection we cannot refrain from mentioning one other subject about this administration, and that is this: His war upon women. He sent a substitute to face the bayonets and the bullets in the war of the rebellion. and now permits his substitutes in the departments at Washington to rob the wage women of the petty towel washing, and his Secretary of the Treasury to defraud poor char women out of their furloughs given them by Congress, and to discharge them because they have the bravery to belong to a woman's league, to protect them in their rights. Their houses have been searched, their beds peered under, their domestic relations made the subject of official inquiry. Verily, the administration of Grover Cleveland is a manly, model one! One making war upon old women and surrendering

our rights to British demands. We come now to speak of his message, and the means he used to force his renomination, his free trade policy, and what effect the carrying out of that policy will have upon the wage earpers of the country. In the first place, we will take the seamstress-

es-hundreds of thousands of whom manage to keep body and soal together in the manufacture of ready-made clothing. Under Mr. Cleveland's policy, ready-made clothing for men. cleaks and other articles, for womthat event, what would become of the thousands of wage women now engaged in the manufacture of clothing? Left to starve with their children! What would become of the journeyman tailors! -the blacksmiths! the iron mongers! What fate would befall our miners when fleets of ships would come from England and Switzerland laden with free coal! What would become of the womon operatives in our factories, when free domestics and prints come into our markets free of duty from the hands of the pauper labor of Europel Did you ever contemplate what suffering and want lies in the train of free trade which Grover Cleveland would fasten upon this country? God forbid that the time should ever come when our industrians shall be brought in direct contact with free goods, free trade and the pauper labor of Europe. Take heed ere it is too late to work! See to

it, wage sisters of America, that your husbands, sons and brothers are found at the polls in November, voting for protection to American industry, battling for bread and raiment, for peace and plenty. Form combinations and leagues to compass the defeat and overthrow of an administration that will bring ruin to your firesides and starvation to thousands, if longer perpetuated. To the wage women of this country, it is not a question of Democracy or Republicanism, but

a greater one-affecting the most vital question

South Carolina claimed that the true con-struction of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions gave a State the right to resist the en-forcement of any law of the United States that it considered unconstitutional. At that time the tariff laws had caused a great ferment in all the States. South Carolina was especially opposed to them, and declared that they were unconstitutional, and that she would resist their enforcement. The whole State was ablaze. Union and Nullification parties were formed, the harbor was guarded by United States war ships, and it is said that cannon and gun carriages were plentiful in Church street. It was then that President Jackson gave utterance to the famous words, "The Union must and shall be preserved," and that General Hamilton, a moving political spirit in Charleston at the time, imported a cargo of sugar, either for himself or in his name, in order to test in the courts of the United States the constitutionality of the tariff law. Payment of the bond on the cargo was refused on the ground that it was exacted by an unconstitutional

Mr. McDuffle, who was then representing South Carolina in Congress, was brought down from Washington to argue on the unconstitutionality of the law. He was met on his arrival in the city and escorted down-town by a body of horsemen. When the question came up for argument before the court an amusing incident was revealed, amusing at least to legal minds. Mr. McDuffie made a great speech. He was opposed by Mr. James L. Petigru. When the great jurist got up to reply, howev-er, he said, in his quaint style, that he did not propose to join in argument with Mr. McDuffie upon those matters which he had discussed. That, as he took up the record, he saw that the plea therein entered by the defendant was non est facto. That the only issue before the court was whether the defendant had signed and sealed the bond on the cargo, and that, as the signing and sealing of the bond were admitted, there was no question open before the court, and nothing for it to do but to direct that a verdict be rendered in favor of the government. This the court did, and the issue resulted in a complete flasco. The question then came up in Congress, when Mr. Clay suggested the compromise measures which led to an adjustment of the tariff and the end of the nullification war in South Carolina, Such are the facts as recited in the reminiscences of a gentleman who was then a young but interested observer of the occurrences of those exciting times, and in all probability explain more fully and accurately the incident mentioned than any other authority to which we

not only to the people of his own party, but to all the people of this great country. He is a strictly honest man; firm in the right; not hasty

in coming to a conclusion, but when he is satis-

fied as to what is right, he is inflexible in his

adherence to it. His every movement

indicates great sincerity; there is noth-

frank. To see him is sure to inspire

confidence in him. His conduct since his nomin-

ation to the presidency has caused him to grow

in favor with the people in a very large degree. To illustrate this point, a statement of a very

intelligent man in Terre Haute, to the writer,

may be quoted. The gentleman said: "I am a

Republican, but do not agree fully with all parts

of the platform adopted at Chicago; was very strongly in favor of the nomination of Judge

Gresham; but know General Harrison well,

have watched his course since his nomination; have read his various speeches with delight, and I can say

that I never knew a person that has grown in

favor with the people so rapidly as General Harrison has done in the last three

months. He is immensely strong in the State,

and will receive its electoral vote without

doubt. For my own part I am now convinced

that General Harrison is the best-equipped man for the discharge of the duties of the office of President of the United States that now lives."

Such was the testimony of a person who in June

last favored the nomination of another man;

A Rivolet that Changes Daily to a Torrent.

Not least among the curiosities of nature's

wonderland is the tidal-like rise of Deep creek,

in Garfield county, Colorado. The creek rises

at the base of a huge, snow-covered mountain.

In the morning the stream is but a trickling rill.

It can be easily jumped across. During the warm months, from May to November, it be-

comes, from mid-day far into the night, a rush-

ing, roaring torrent, which it is dangerous for

even a rider at many places to attempt to ford.

Many persons who, unacquainted with the phe-

nomenal daily rise of the creek, have attempted

its passage after sun-fall, have been drowned or

escaped only with serious injuries from the

agged boulders against which they have been

The explanation of this singular stream's

bursts of passion is that within the mountain

from the base of which it flows is a vast cavern

with only a siphon-like orifice at the bottom.

When the sun's heat melts the snows on the

great peaks, 10,0000 feet above sea level, the

water finds its way through crevices common in

cavern. Gradually the volume of water rises

until the upper turn of the siphon is reached,

and once the air is driven from this aperture the

flood is drawn off as would wine be drawn from

a cask. When the night comes and the melting

of the snow is stepped, the great subterranean

rocky basin receives no more water and remains

The "Blacksmith Astronomer" Dead.

Lawrence J. Ibach, aged seventy years

videly known as the "Blacksmith Astronomer.

is dead at his home in Newmanstown, Lebanon

several years, from a complication of diseases,

and his death was not unexpected. Deceased

was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed

country. He has made the calculations for lead-

ing almanae publishers in New York and Phila-

delphis, as well as in the West, and has even

Mr. Ibach made these calculations at night,

after working at his trade of blacksmithing, and

occupied a modest home at Newmanstown,

though his name is familiar among astronomers

everywhere. Mr. Ibach, in his prime, was a perfect specimen of physical mambood. After

ill-health had fastened itself upon his system he

gave his instruments to his sor, William R.

Ibach, who is now carrying on the business,

The Rich Paid It.

In triumphant italies the New York World

asks: "Who paid the \$29,729,000 in duties col-

lected upon \$44,000,000 worth of woolen goods

imported and consumed in this country last

Persons who were abundantly able to pay it.

On Brussels carpet and fancy rugs, both luxu-

ries, there was paid a half million; on expensive

cloaks and shawls such as only the rich wear,

\$1,000,000; on clothes which, when made up,

are worn by persons who can afford to pay from

\$30 to \$75 a suit, \$7,000,000; on dress

goods which only the rich could wear if there were no duty, \$13,000,000; on yarns, which

sell here at from 70 cents to \$1.50 a pound,

\$1,000,000; on the expensive worsteds for fancy

things, \$3,000,000. Here went \$26,000,000 of the

duty for things which the person in average cir-cumstances could not afford even if there were

no duty. The people who use them can afford

The rich paid these duties. They are luxuries

Except in the matter of German yarns, the

United States can supply all necessary woolen goods for this country and things that are not necessary but are luxuries ought to be taxed for

Oh, Ball, Shut Up!

Every self-respecting citizen will be glad that Judge Lewis of the Supreme Court, has denied

the Reverend Ball's motion to have President

Cleveland compelled to testify against his own moral character in Ball's libel suit against the

Evening Post. Nobody wants to see this miserable personal scaudal reopened at this time,

and whoever persists in opening it is no friend of the Republican party, which does not need to

Mr. Cleveland is a married man, and there are

the feelings of an estimable woman to be con-

sidered. His political record, his raid on

American industries for political effect, his violation of civil-service reform pledges, his

speering hostility to broken-down soldiers, his

ndecent haste to insult a friendly nation that

was considering a desirable treaty, and his

willingness to degrade his office by giving \$10,-

000 to the campaign fund are quite enough to

beat him, and it is likely that the Democrate

have revived the Ball slander for the sake of

creating a reaction in his favor. Disappoint

Puffing Solphur Springs.

The nearest approach to the Calvinistic abode

of the unrepentant sinner when he departs this

Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

the revenue of the government.

employ such low methods.

having been gradually taught to do the work.

sent work to South America.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

to pay for them.

vear!

day again tills its cavernous vaults.

Reading (Pa.) Special.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Dispatch.

and such is the general sentiment of the people

of Indiana.

ing about him that is not open,

might refer our correspondent EFFECT OF COLOR.

Treatment of the Insane.

ly asked for every meal.
Dr. Ayres, of Penn avenue, who is well-

'the blue light' craze. Blue glass and blue walla sweet-toned music box in sane people. That was my experience while

Dr. Hutchinson, superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Dixmont, was subsequently asked if that institution had ever tried "the color ef-"Yes, to some extent," he replied. "We have

Whereas. In my eager desire to promote the cause

cratic ticket; and, Whereas, Noticing, as never before, that the solid Democratic press favored the Prohibition party movement and the drink traffic at the same time, began to reflect and soon became convinced that in acting with the Democratic Aid Society I was making a great mistake, and I am the more confirmed in this conclusion, since statistics show that the Republican high license law has closed one-half the drinking places in the State, which, while not all that we would desire, is nevertheless just that much more than the Democratic party will or the Prohibition party can give us: therefore. I have Resolved, That it is the part of wisdom to work and vote with the Republican party, which has done so much and shows a willingness to do still more for

A Wisconsin Tribute to Gen. Harrison. Gen. David Atwood, ex-member of Congress from the Madison district, Wisconsin, visited this city recently, and thus writes of General

how to obtain the necessaries to support our-selves and those dependent on us. This is the great, grand question to answer and solve.

NULLIFICATION TIMES.

A Reminiscence of the Days When South Carolina Thought Tariff Laws Unconstitu-

Charleston News and Courier. To the Editor-A Birmingham, Ala., editor, Mr. John W. DuBose, writes that he is told by an old gentleman, a native of Charleston, that about the year 1833 South Carolina fitted up a vessel and sent it to Cuba, to be loaded with sugar. The motive was to let Uncle Sam see that the State could resist the tariff laws. But ere the cargo arrived in Charleston Mr. Clay had succeeded in passing his compromise bill, and, therefore, the issue was not forced. Though my library is a good one, I cannot verify this intermation. Can you?

Society Hills.

J. J. Lucas.

The above-mentioned incident recalls one of the most interesting and exciting epochs in the history of this city and State. It was the outcome of the great history of nullification, in which the State of South Carolina and the immortal statesman, John C. Calhoun, played such important parts.

Novel Method Adopted by a Physician in th

The effect of color on the insane is being thoroughly tested by a well-known Pittsburg physician. Following the example of an emi-nent doctor in Italy he has fitted up one of the rooms of a patient's home in red. The windows are all of red glass, the walls are kalsomined in light red, the curtains are of the same hue, and the globes of the gas-jets are opalescent scarlet. The craze for treating the insane in this manner is prevalent all over Italy at this time. It is claimed by the Italian doctor referred to, that on a recent occasion be undertook the case of a person afflicted with melancholia, who refused to eat anything. This patient was placed in one of these red rooms. The effect of the color was to make him as cheerful as a sane person, and in three days he voluntari-

known as an expert in the treatment of insanity, was asked his opinion of the Italian idea. Said he: "I do not think there is much in it. Several years ago we had in this country paper were adopted by many physicians by way of experiment, but I never heard of any patient being cured through such extranetreatment. I would rather place room of every lunatic than anything else. Music has a cheering effect upon almost all inwas a member of the medical staff at Dixmont Insane Asylum. Within the past few years wonderful strides have been made in the line of surgical treatment of the insane. With the aid of localization, marvelous cures have been effected recently, people who were in former years considered incurable, being rather easily

now in the institution a blue room. It has blue glass doors and windows, and the wails are of light blue. The room was fitted up that way some years ago, when the idea went abroad that blue would cheer and cure the vagaries of disordered minds. However, the room never cured any one, nor will it. The patient that is in the room now has never shown any improvement. I have no faith in the use of colors, nor do I believe that red, yellow or purple would be any better than blue. To cure insanity you must strike at it in its in-

Good Prohibition Resolutions.

We find the following interesting dispatch from Lancaster, Pa., in the Philadelphia Press: A. C. Leonard, who has been a prominent Prohibitionist here for some years, and who was two years ago the party candidate for the Legislature in the city district, publishes the following card, severing his connection with the third party, and returning to his Republican

of temperance, I did for a brief season act with the Prohibition party; and, Whereas, Every Democrat that I met took me by the hand and said I had taken a grand sten, while at

the same time they kept right on voting the Demo-

Unless we are greatly misinformed a considerable number of Prohibitionists have met in individual convention and adopted perclutions as sensible as those given above.

Harrison in his paper, the State Journal: "Having thus briefly sketched the impressions of the political condition of Indiana, a few words in regard to General Harrison, personally, may not be out of place. He is beyond question a great man. This is acknowledged by the people who know him. His character for strict integrity in all matters is above suspicion or reproach. His ability is of a very high order. As a lawyer he has long stood at the head of the Indiana bar; as a speaker his manner is excellent—really eloquent. All Republicans have read and admired the series of marvelous speeches he has delivered since his nomination to the various delegations that have flocked into Indianapolis. To have heard them as spoken by General Harrison would have been a much richer treat. His voice is good; one that can be heard in the rear of a large hall with entire distinctness, his atterances are free and easy, and his gesticulation, while not of the ranting kind, is remarkably impressive. It would be difficult to name a man in Wisconsin whose manner of speaking is more eloquent and impressive than is that of General Harrison. We heard him on three different occasions, and were deeply impressed with the elegance of his language, the readiness of his utterances and with the real eloquence of his manner. Such was the general idea of all who heard him for the first time. He ranks as a speaker among the first men of the country, both in manner and matter. He is well versed in the affairs of government, and life to be found in Colorado is in Routt county will make a President who will be satisfactory at the Steamboat springs. This title of "Steam--how we are to live, where we are to toil, and

THE

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Just at present some of the rarest bargains in household furnishings are to be had. The latest designs in parlor furniture are offered at figures far below those of preceding seasons, and the prices quoted on other styles are correspondingly low.

Some of the most elegant patterns in body brussels and tapestry carpets have just been received, and the bargains at which they are offered invite inspection.

Those needing

STOVES FOR NATURAL GAS

or for burning wood, soft coal or anthracite, should first inspect the extensive stock at the well-known house of

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JUST RECEIVED,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES MAYER & CO 29 and 31 West Washington Street.

boat" is given to these curious springs because a mile before they are reached the visitor can hear the "puff, puff," preatly resembling the like sound of a steamboat as it plows against the current. Professor Hayden and his party, on their survey, were the first white men to discover these springs.

feet up, gush forth boiling hot springs, and but a little farther down boil several springs so strongly sulphurous that birds flying over them at a low height not infrequently drop dead. The water smells like a burning brimstone The springs were a great resort for the northern Utes, until they were compelled to remain

From out a mountain side, several hundred

on their Uintah reservation, as the waters are peculiarly alleviating for dyspepsia and indigesthe formation of the Rocky Mountains into this tion, with which these gluttonous and long-fasting by turns redskips suffer. When these Utes subject themselves to this treatment they strip to the skin, and, taking a position on the windward side of the spring, so that the sulphur fumes will not suffocate them,

they submerge their bodies and lie in this posi-

tion for hours, only changing if, perchance, the comparatively dry until the heat of the coming wind shifts to another direction

Death of the Southern Chess Champton. Baltimore Special. Alexander G. Sellman, probably the most successful chess player Baltimore ever produced, died last Sunday in Baltimore county in the county. Mr. Ibach had been ill for the past thirty-third year of his age. He had been quite an invalid for a year past, and has spent that period in traveling. Mr. Sellman began playing chess when quite young, and soon displayed a remarkable capacity for the game. In 1880 nearly his entire lifetime. When a boy be he entered the tourney of the Fifth American chess congress in New York, and in a remarkresided with a relative who had a knowledge of astronomy. Young Ibach devoted himself to the study of this same branch of science, and able close contest took fourth prize, being only a few games behind Captain Mackenzie and the for the past thirty-five years has been one of the leading almanac calculations in this

other leaders. He afterward met some of the strongest chessplayers in the world, including Steinetz and the late Dr. Zukertort. He made highly-creditable scores with them in private play and won their hearty commendation. Later on he entered the international chess tournament at London, in this way supported a large family. He | where he met both these great players as well as many others of eminence. Up to the time of his death Mr. Sellman was recognized as the chess champion of the Southern States.

Oyster Ple. October Table Talk.

Put two cups of flour into a cold bowl; cut into it quickly a quarter of a pound of cold, hard butter, add a teaspoonful of salt and sufficient ice water to just moisten. A word of caution: add the water very carefully, wetting only the dry flour; never stirring twice in the same place. Dredge the baking-board lightly with flour: turn the paste out into it, and roll lightly and quickly from you into a long, thin sheet. Place over this a quarter pound of butter, cut into small pieces; fold into three, turn the paste around and roll from you again as before. Fold and roll again, then fold and stand on the ice for two hours. This paste to be very light must be mixed and rolled quickly and the materials icy cold. With one-half this paste line a deep pie-dish. Drain fifty oysters free from all liquor, turn them into the pie-dish, add a tablespoonful of butter, cut into small pieces, salt and pepper. Roll out the remaining half of the paste for the upper cover. Bake in a quick oven thirty minutes.

To Tell the Age of Eggs.

We recommend the following process for finding out the age of eggs, and distinguishing those that are fresh from those that are not. This method is based upon the the decrease in the density of eggs as they grow old: Dissolve two ounces of kitchen salt in a pint of water. When a fresh-laid egg is placed in this solution it will descend to the bottom of the vessel, while one that has been laid on the day previous will not quite reach the bottom. If the egg be three days old it will swim in the liquid, and if it be more than three days old it will float on the surface; and project above the latter more and more in proportion as it is

A Pity It Dida't.

New York Sun.
Volapuk did not die with Father Schleyer, and we hope there is peace in heaven for the man who, in translating into his new lingo two of the sweetest words in every language, deliberately called a maiden a vomuel and bride a ji-

The wells on the farm should be cleaned out every fall. Despite all precautions, but few wells are free from toads. It is not safe to wait until the water becomes affected before cleaning, but do it now, before the late rains come on, so as to render the work easier.

AUCTION SALE.

A UCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE—WE WILL A sell at auction, Thursday, Oct. 18, at 2 P. M., on the premises, the property. No. 157 Huron st. a frame cottage of four rooms, elstern, well and stable. Lot 40x126. This is desirably located, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Terms easy and made known on day of sale. PRATHER & HANCKELL, 66 E. Market st. E. L. PERRY, Auctiones.

MEYERS-Violet, daughter of Otto and Eva Mey ers. Funeral this afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, residence, 495 South New Jersey street. Friend THOMAS-Alice B., Oct. 13, at 10:30 Monday, Oct. 15.

CHURCH SERVICES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—NORTHEAST COR-ner Pennsylvania and New York streets. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Preaching both morn-ing and evening by Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., of Louisville, Ky. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m. Strang-ers are invited to all services.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. RS. DR. ELLIS, ASTROLOGER TELLS LIFE'S M history correctly by the planets ruling at birth; your success in business, love, friendship, marriage, health and happiness; what to do, where to go to be most successful, healthy and happy. If sick or in trouble, consult the Doctor at once. 23 East Michigan.

gan street. BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. THE DANIA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion has just opened its books for the first series. Capital stock, \$300,000; dues, fifty cents each weeks shares, \$300 each. Premium limited, thus ennabling

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THE OLD RELIABLE INDIANAPOLIS BUILD ING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION is now issuing shares in the fourteenth series. First payment night, Saturday, Oct. 6. You can get shares and pay dues any time during the day, or on Tuesday, Friday or Saturday evenings of each week, at their office, No. 72 East Market street. Shares, \$300 each; dues, 50 sente per week; membership fees, 50 cents per share. loan the full amount of share; premium not deduct Interest, 6 per cent., payable monthly. Premi payable weekly. The association has been in ope tion for six and one-half years, and has loaned to its members over \$110,000, which has been used in securing homes. You can pay your loan any time and can pay dues weekly, monthly or as much in advance as you choose. Secure your shares as promptly as possible.

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WANTED-RELIABLE PARTY WITH \$400 to \$500 to take half interest in a light manufacturing business. Goods staple; business easily facturing business. Goods staple; business es learned; satisfactory income assured. Reference desired. Address S., this office. WANTED-SITUATION.

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WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-TO BUY GOOD MODERN BUILT W dwelling, or a good, large vacant lot, on eith North Delaware, Pennsylvania, Meridian or Lline streets and south of Seventh. D. H. WILES, Boo

1. Vinton Block. WANTED-AN EASTERN FIRM, MANUPAG VV turing a first-class line of shop machiner from which they have increased their production the rate of 35 per cent. per year for the past five years, with orders constantly ahead of their production, now employing one hundred hands, twelve months in the year, of mostly skilled lab.r. pay pull at present being SI 000 per week are order to receive at present being \$1,000 per week, are open to receive proposals to remove its plant to any town with good railroad facilities where they could have natural fur for fuel. Would need a brick building 400 feet ions, 90 feet wide, two stories high. Address MANOS FACTURER, Journal office, Indianapolis, Ind.

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TITE OFFER A BIG BARGAIN IN THE TWO story mansard-roof private residence, 175
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improvements, also nice barn and other out-buildings, if sold within the next two weeks. Lot 50x1/15
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I loons in the city, and will seil it for \$8 HAMLIN & CO., \$6 North Delaware.

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